

THE BRANDON MAIL.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Printed advertisements, such as by-law notices, legal notices, etc., at a rate of 10¢ per line for the first insertion, and 5¢ per line for subsequent insertions. Special rates for commercial and permanent advertisements. Advertisements must be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer. The Editor is not responsible for the return of advertisements. The printer is not responsible for the return of advertisements. The printer is not responsible for the return of advertisements.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be sent to the Editor, and not to the printer. The Editor is not responsible for the return of communications. The printer is not responsible for the return of communications. The printer is not responsible for the return of communications.

PUBLISHER.

The Brandon Mail.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

SANTITATION.

From a sanitary point of view some of Brandon's natural advantages, until art does its share, appear to be its weakness. On account of the elevation of the site, the soil is loose and gravelly, and as a consequence the natural springs and water supplies of the place, are the more readily supplied with the germs of disease from closets, cess-pools, barn yards, etc. The site properly speaking is a most desirable one, and when the developments of progress do their share, as a city there will be no healthier place in Canada; but that share must be done before any improvements can be expected. Much depends on the councils of the present and future years, before the place can take the steps it ought to take.

In the first place, all the stables and barns in which horses and cattle are kept, ought to be removed from the heart of the place, and located in less populous part of the city. If that were done, one great cause of disease would be effectually got rid of. The closets and back allies should next be looked after, and the second prime cause of illness would be disposed of also. But even with all these precautions the health of the people and freedom from fevers, cannot be guaranteed until proper systems of water works and sewage are constructed. It is simply out of the question. One has now only to go to the emptying extremities of the few underground sewers, that are in the place any time of the year, to see the necessity for the flushing that can only be secured through the agency of a system of water works. It is true that such systems may be heavy for the population and tax-paying abilities of the people, which would bar the council from undertaking them as a corporation work, but there are other ways of accomplishing the desired end. There is any amount of capital in England and elsewhere looking for safe investments, and the prospects of the city should attract it hitherward, if the matter were properly handled. We are quite satisfied if the city council only announced to the world they were willing to give any capitalist, who would complete such systems sufficient privileges to guarantee profits in the future would be given them, company or companies would take hands. It is clear if the city is to have immunity from fevers this must be done, and no time should be lost in doing it either. The name a place bears abroad has much to do with building up its growth and substantial resources, so our councils cannot afford to allow Brandon to have the name "unhealthy" abroad. Just what are the last steps to take under the circumstances may be a matter for careful consideration, but it is none the less a fact they must be taken, and the sooner they are the better for the place and the people.

The Brandon Sun comes to the rescue of Mr. D. Phillips, who has recently been appointed Queen's Printer by the Local Government, and declares it is not necessary a man should have a knowledge of the printing business for that office. We readily admit it is not necessary for a man to have a knowledge of anything beyond grammar, as defined by the grammar of South Huron and "85000 a mile for etc." to secure a position under the present government, but that decides nothing. To discharge Mr. Phillips' duties in his new capacity a man should be able to measure types, and Mr. Phillips don't know again from a husswood leg a man, so should know values of composition, weight and price of paper, etc. etc. of which Mr. Phillips has no more knowledge than he has of agate. The charge that Col. Chamberlain is not a printer, is as unjustifiable as is the defence of Mr. Phillips. The Col. is a practical printer, and there is no man in the county better fitted for his work. The Sun will have to try again before it succeeds in this direction.

RAILWAY COMPETITION.

Our readers, or at least those of them who heard Mr. Greenway speak in the roller rink here on the eve of the general elections in 1888, must be forcibly struck with the veracity of the Honorable Gentleman when he launched out into prophecy in connection with the railway been he was then about introducing to the people. Among other things he then told the people, that through the railway system he was introducing into the country the farmer would receive an extra 10 cents a bushel for their wheat, and that for the volume of export of that season would nearly pay off the million and a half of dollars they borrowed for railway construction. Of course those who would vote Greenway and Smart anyway, and others who were anxious for a change raised their hands in joy at the utterances of the modern Moses, and it now remains for them to place a legitimate value upon them. They have had experience with this competition, and are, therefore, in a position to do it. In the first place Mr. Greenway said when in the east that it was not an alteration in the tariff on flour, that Manitobans should look for improved prices, but to railway competition, and that the rates should be the same from Winnipeg to Port Arthur that they are from Minneapolis to Chicago. Then from the mouth of Mr. Greenway himself we have it that what he said in the roller rink to catch votes for Mr. Smart, was so much chaff for a purpose. The acknowledgment is a bad one but it is only what might be expected by any one who knows the character of the man. On this same competing railway, the N. P., there is a station near Strathmore, which wheat is being bought, but the buyers are not giving within two cents of what is being paid in Brandon. In fact wheat is being brought past that station and marketed here, which shows the value of N. P. competition, and nothing different need be looked for, or will be by any one who looks fully into all the circumstances. For instance the N. P. has practically no opposition on its line from Fargo in Dakota west to the Rockies. The rates charged on that line, and if anything higher than those for similar distances on the C. P. R. If then the Company cut rates on the Manitoba branch, for the sake of doing a little more business in competition, they will have to make a corresponding cut there where they have "all the business to themselves, which anyone with half a mind will see they are not likely to do. Now it is to their interests for business reasons elsewhere to keep up the rates, and they are not going to cut them for the mere sake of verifying Mr. Greenway's prophecies. Verily there were false prophets in those days, and the people of Manitoba will see there are the same in these.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

The whirling of time has suggested another change of base to the Local Government, on the school question, and they have fallen in with the force of the suggestion. The determination of the new programme is to be to abolish separate schools, and allow all school boards afterwards to adopt their own religious teaching. This practically means they are going to do what they cannot do, and what they know they cannot do, and after the impossible is done allow matters to run in the same rut they would run in if nothing had been done. Once for all we may say separate schools cannot be abolished without a change in the constitution permitting it, and if the government are sincere their first step should be to petition for that. When Manitoba entered confederation, it was after a treaty with a committee of the residents, in which it was stipulated that as denominational schools were in existence at the time, they would be tolerated by law afterwards. This certainly brings the province into the category of provinces dealt with in the Acts of Confederation, and settles the question so far as the power of provincial legislation is concerned.

The next piece of tomfoolery is the proposition to allow school boards after the abolition, to adopt their favorite system of religious training, for all fields, as well as the government know that if the present Board are not obliterated, they would simply, when permission was granted, adopt the systems in force at present, and thus leave things as they are. If we understand it aright, the desire of the Protestants of Manitoba is to prevent Catholics from teaching the Catholic religion to themselves either in schools or elsewhere, but to cut off the maintenance of two schools in a territory where one should supply the requirements for secular education, and thus reduce the taxation of the people. The intention of the government, however, as expressed after their late conversion is not to make any change that can affect the question of taxation, but merely to lay out sprats to catch votes in coming elections. We will see how far their efforts will prove successful.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

After all the blowing that has been done by the N. P. & M. R. company about completing their line to Brandon before 1889 was over, and operating the road for the benefit of settlers, etc., people were somewhat surprised by the announcement made a couple of weeks ago that operations had ceased, and all work shut down for the season, the company having determined not to go beyond the present terminus, which is about ten miles south of Brandon. Various explanations were offered for the sudden decision. The employees seemed to be mystified. Some said a serious engineering blunder had been made, and that the whole ten miles would have to be regraded. None of the explanations were correct. It has been learned, however, upon excellent authority, that the whole trouble was due to the action of a ring of speculators in Brandon, who were mainly instrumental in inducing the company to make the terminal selection it did make in the western city. After the company had graded its line, and was preparing to erect its terminal buildings, it transpired that the line above named had secured agreements of sale for a large number of properties which the railway company must have in order to effect its entrance. These agreements of sale had been procured previously to the company making its terminal selection, but they were not known to the company, as they had not been registered. However, when the company came to make its arrangements the real truth of how it was being played for a sucker (to use a vulgar, but leaked out, and it is unnecessary to say there was considerable of a tempest. General Manager Graham left for St. Paul in a hurry, and laid the matter before President McNaught, who it is said, was very wrath. He gave orders to have all works closed forthwith and the announcement was then made that the road would not be completed this season. It is said the company now thinks of changing its terminal location altogether.

The foregoing is from the Winnipeg Sun, that ardent admirer of the N. P. Our readers will remember that about the time that meeting was called in the rink last fall, which some characterized as a fizzle, it was clearly indicated that a certain ring, in which Messrs. A. M. Peterson, J. A. Smart and others of that ilk were prominent characters, had been maturing a plan for the purpose of forcing the N. P. into the 10th st. location, in order that they might profit thereby. At the time we had not secured all the particulars to make a complete exposure of the trick but they are coming to the surface now. Yes; it is this ring that was endeavoring to force the terminus there, that they might make a haul thereby, and it is to the aversion of this ring that the non arrival of the N. P. this winter, and the consequent loss of a year's business to the city may be traced. The people will soon learn the motive of the town parties, that zone that are eternally hurling cries of "corruption, jobbery" and the like, at all others. In a short time the true inwardness of the whole fraternity will be before the public.

The Free Press. A few friends of Mr. J. C. Miller, of Griswold, assembled on New Year's Eve at the residence of his uncle, Mr. McDonald, street. Jack received a hearty welcome by his old comrades. He returns to-day to his duties.

The Free Press takes rather peculiar ground, in connection with the row that is now prevalent in the local Grit camp. After declaring that Martin and Greenway are corrupt to the lips, and "that the rascals should be turned out" it favors the formation of a new government out of the reform contingent in the House with out a new election. Such a position to our mind is inexplicable. If for instance these men have grown corrupt, as the F. P. declares they have, and but few doubt it, it is because of their policy and line of action in the House, and withal they were supported by the rank and file of the Grit representation, three or four of the number coming away. There then can be no difference between these men and the men who supported them in their career, and to regenerate the latter while condemning the former would be very unjust to the country, as well as very inconsistent, to say the least of it. No, if Greenway and Martin are to go, those of the House who supported them in their acts, have to go, and a general election is the only means by which the country can be cleared of the whole "mob" of them.

Mr. Meredith, leader of the Ontario opposition, has got into the open arena writing with Bishop Cleary, and it is evident he has put his foot in it. Although his articles are able and his procs. commendable, all it will do is to cost him votes. It will alienate from following what few Catholic votes he had; and will not secure for him a single Protestant Grit vote. No, the Grits of Canada are too fond of party to allow anything to sever them from party fealty, and those who have urged him to his course will find that out when they go to the polls.

Brother Dalaney, of the Delaware Times, is a fellow full of enterprise. Not satisfied with running his paper Grit, while he himself professes to be a Conservative, he has taken a new departure, and will hence forth issue the Thunderer on the double barreled principle, and will issue a portion of the paper Grit and the remainder Conservative. No matter how circumspect the flight of the birds may be, by heaving the barrels of his gun he is determined to bring down the swallows.

At the BIG TEA POT

Our Stock of Groceries for the Fall and Winter Trade is now complete. A full line of the newest and Freshest Goods. Everything that the Season demands. Goods arriving daily.

TEAS.

We have an immense Stock of NEW TEAS, ranging from 25c. per lb. to \$1.

CNGOU.

ASSAM.

CEYLON.

JAVA PEKOE.

SOUCHONG.

JAPAN.

GUNPOWDER.

YOUNG HYSOX.

OOLONG.

CAPRE.

O. S. PEKOE.

Teas in almost Endless Varieties.

JOHN A. BROWN, IMPORTER OF CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

It is said that Mr. Greenway is going to carve out an additional constituency from the divisions of South Western Manitoba and run some one in it for attorney general, in the room of Joseph Martin whom he wants to silence. How this can be done without a general election under representative government no one knows but Mr. Greenway. The present representatives were elected for certain territories which they are said to represent, and to deprive any of them of any portion of those territories, would introduce the spectacle of men representing territories that did not give them their election. The thing cannot be done constitutionally, but then we presume almost anything is constitutional under men of the calibre of the present Premier.

The Free Press says: A scurrilous sheet published on Sundays in St. Paul, has an unknown Winnipeg correspondent who will be treated to a coat of tar and feathers one of these days.

Yes; it is a delightful job tarring and feathering unknown men.

MARKETS.

The wheat situation, during the last week, has been slow. The weather was unfavorable for delivering wheat, but anyway there does not appear to be much business left to be done, and the little quantity of wheat coming in, is not sufficient to give buyers anything to do. The prices of oats hold steady, with an upward tendency. Lots delivered in the city or from imported lots, still sell at 20c. per bushel.

The quantity of farmers' beef and pork offered is still large, with values about the same. Numerous farmers have expressed the opinion that a market place should be established, as it would save them a great deal of trouble in hunting up buyers, when they come to town.

Vegetables are unchanged since last week. Good potatoes sell readily.

Wheat	55 to 70
Oats	45 to 50
Corn, eastern	50
Barley	40
Cattle dressed per quarter	\$4 to \$5
Cattle live weight	2 to 2 1/2
Hogs	\$1.50 to \$5.50
Turkey and geese	9 to 10
Butter in rolls	18 to 20
Butter in tubs	15 to 16
Eggs fresh per dozen	20 to 22
Potatoes (new)	70 to 80
Apples (new)	\$1.50 to \$2.00
Hay per ton	\$10.00 to \$12.00
Brass per bushel	\$13.00 to \$14.00
Wool per pound	\$4.00 to \$4.50
Sheepskins (good)	20 to 25
Ducks	10 to 11

WINTERWOOD NOTES.

A. Whelan, S. W. T., correspondents writes: The Rev. W. N. Kelly, rector of the Anglican church, is leaving to take charge of St. John's college, Qu'Appelle. A concert in aid of St. Mary's church is being arranged for February 6th, by Mr. Morgan, our popular emcee.

OUR COFFEES X.L.

Try Caravan Brand, a splendidly blended Coffee. The Aroma is perfect.

NEW FRUITS, SWEET CIDER, CHOICE WINTER APPLES, SISCO HERRINGS, FINN HADDIES, LABRADOR HERRINGS, FRESH EGGS, ROLL BUTTER, 40 Varieties of Christie, Brown & Co's FANCY BISCUITS.

Robertson Bros. (Toronto) Candies, in abundance.

3 lbs. Pure Good Coffee for \$1.

12 lbs. Cooking Raisins for \$1.

GENUINE CIDER VINEGAR.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES

Comb - Honey.

POTTED HAM, POTTED YARMOUTH

BLOATERS, ANCHOVY PASTE.

ICING SUGAR.

China, Crockery AND GLASSWARE.

We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival this week of another Consignment of

Dinner and Tea Sets.

We specially invite inspection of our Semi-Porcelain and Pearl Spring Dinner Ware, also China Tea Sets just received.

These Goods are finished in the Highest Styles of the Decorator's Art, and are unique in their particular line.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

They cannot fail to please.

Have you been in to see MAGEE'S NEW DRUG STORE yet?

The Prettiest Store and Best Assorted Stock OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, &C. IN BRANDON!

FLESH BRUSHES, TURKISH TOWELS, CHEST PROTECTORS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. TELEPHONE.

J. A. MAGEE, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.

WE WISH OUR MANY CUSTOMERS A - VERY - MERRY - CHRISTMAS - AND - A HAPPY NEW YEAR,

and beg to embrace this opportunity for thanking them for their very liberal patronage this Season.

Our Sales were away ahead of last Season, which is proof of the growing popularity of CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE.

TO THOSE PURCHASING

New - Years - Gifts,

We would say, Don't pass the BARGAIN CENTRE,

We have a Lot of Job Lines in Toys, Plush Goods, Books, &c. &c., which we will clear out at Great Bargains.

CLIFFE'S BOOKSTORE,

Corner 8th st., and Rosser Ave., South side.

FASHES OF FASHION.

Sashes are all of soft and pliable silk. Linen collars and cuffs do not attain the popularity.

"Slumber gown" is the freshest English for nightgowns.

Moonstones being a good luck if received as presents or stolen.

Fancy pigmy dresses have their admirers for another season.

There have never been so many flowers used on summer hats.

Bordered pattern dresses are now joined by a wide variety.

Saxony lace here, white, is made up over skirts of a doted silk.

Very broad lamed, nearly flat hats are worn with amusing gowns.

Bracelets are often used to decorate the head instead of the arms.

The sleeves of boleros, made of thick stuff are only slightly puffed.

Expansive models of flowers grace some of the summer hat costume.

Ecru, blue and gray are the colors selected for tulle silk underclothes.

Cotton dresses are not infrequently made up over a foundation of silk.

Gloves worn on voyages are loose fitting mousquetaires without buttons.

Gold and silver hair pins are not less fashionable because of the limitation.

Japanese cutouts are used for entire costumes—the dress, hat and parasol.

New temptations are made of cord crocheted, and have pockets for balls.

Blouse waists of silk, or of material like the skirt, are often worn for traveling.

Oriental or Japones sleeves are the features of some of the newly imported dresses.

Traveling wraps have a finish of black lace, with silver braid at the neck and sleeves.

Black tulle silk is the material of which many traveling dresses are made this season.

Gold and jeweled ballare are used as earrings and as ornaments to watch chains and bracelets.

Broadened China craps is one of the prettiest materials used for summer evening dresses.

Molent, as to be had either striped or plain, and make very useful and inexpensive traveling dresses.

Summer undershirts for wet days are made of gray colored, mohair and trimmed with two plaited flounces.

A novelty in handkerchiefs is called the Shallop handkerchief. Each angle is engraved with a quotation from the famous poet.

Gloves of silk, mullin are made to roll up the Vandyke opening for a wrist. A trail of the double mullin finish the neck.

It is noticeable that styles in gloves have changed, and that colors which match trimming or dress are greatly in vogue.

Old fashioned lavender and dotted muslin have been revived by Worth for gowns to be worn at summer garden parties.

Combination suits which ladies were formerly obliged to have made at home may now be bought in all sizes and grades.

The latest empire waist is not actually short, but is made to appear so by the pleated or cash that is always worn with it.

The predominating shape among new waists has the back fitting well to the figure, and a loose front. The sleeves have a bell puff.

Ladies are inexorably about broad toothed and low heels for the street, but what inconsistent satisfaction they take in high heeled, narrow toothed slippers!

Diamonds had gone out of fashion as shirt studs, but it is presumed that the queen's present to Mr. Irving, in the shape of three diamond buttons, will bring them into favor again.—New York Press.

QUEER AND CURIOUS.

A Philadelphia telegraph messenger has run a mile in 44 minutes.

A ram recently captured at Metamora, Mich., yielded 385 pounds of wool at one clip.

A remote province in Turkey proudly claims to be the only spot on earth on which Tasooti, the Chicago murderer, has never been discovered.

According to a Georgia man a "Greensborough" has a rooster that crows a trilling his spurs as a telegraph line man uses his leg spikes in ascending a telegraph pole.

Mrs. George Thomas, a Dubuque woman, across the night to shut a blind, and her husband bobbed up after her and fired six shots at the supposed burglar, none of which came within a foot of her.

A West Chester (Pa.) tailor has made a manhood pair of trousers for a Thomaxville customer. The garment is 54 inches around the waist, and twice the width of an ordinary man's trousers in the legs. The owner belongs to a family of seven, whose aggregate weight is over 2,100 pounds, he weighing 355 pounds.

Up on the mountains of Garrett county, W. Va., a gentleman owns a dog which has queer taste in selecting his playfellows. About 4 o'clock every day he goes to point some distance from the house and there awaits a small party snake. He plays with the snake for half an hour or more and then returns home. The snake never fails to meet him.

Near Summerville, La., a lady went into the woods and caught a small green snake by the head. Covering it up she went into the house where she was boarding and asked the man "Don't you want a peevy?" "Yes," said he. She threw out her arm. The man's wife was standing by, and was so alarmed at seeing the snake squirming about that she fell back dead.

Origin of Lynch Law.

It is not generally known that the term "lynch law" originated in Campbell county, Va., before the revolutionary war. At that period the country was thinly settled and was infested with Tories and desperadoes—too many of them, apparently, for the local authorities to adequately punish. Col. Charles Lynch, a distinguished officer of the revolutionary army, undertook to rid his country of the outlaws. He organized a force, arrested the outlaws, and having satisfied himself and comrades of the guilt of the accused, executed them without reference to the constituted authorities. While not altogether approving of the desperate remedy for a desperate cause, the beneficial effect of Col. Lynch's action was recognized, and has since been known as "Lynch's law" or "Lynch law."

Lynch's process of meting out speedy justice extended to other parts of the country, and is a well recognized form of redress of grievances today, particularly for that class of offenses that are popularly believed not to be adequately punished by the statutes and courts of the state. Col. Lynch's brother gave his name to Lynchburg, and left a son who was subsequently governor of Louisiana. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

An Early Mill.

The want of mills is everywhere a great deprivation in a new country; varied have been the devices for overcoming it. A substitute for a mill was used in the early settling of western New York and probably to some extent in Ohio. It consists of a stump hollowed out by fire as a mortar, with a log sapling bent over to act as a pestle. The process was slow and tedious, it being a day's work to convert a bushel of corn into samps.

The early settlers in western New York when they owned a few slaves, which some of them did, employed them in this drudgery, hence the process was vulgarly termed "niggering corn." People of humanity in our time would not be guilty of using such an expression as this. No one thing shows the general moral advance of the American people more strongly than their treatment of and increased consideration for the humblest classes among them.—Howe's Historical Recollections of Ohio.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, can be Cured by Administering Dr. Mainer's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wretch. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their cups without their knowledge, and today lie here quite drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects resulting from its administration. Cures guarantied. Circulars and the testimonials are free. Address, Golden Specific Co., 135, Rose St., Cincinnati, O.

Young Men, Read This.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men young or old afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and machoid, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them a line for illustrated pamphlet free.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Freight	Exps	Exps	Exps
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Day	Day	Day	Day
Expt	Expt	Expt	Expt
Time	Time	Time	Time
12:15 pm	1:00 pm	Winthrop	9:55a 43p
1:15 pm	1:52 p	Perkins June 6	10:00a 4:15p
1:30 pm	1:57 p	St. Norbert	10:00a 4:15p
1:45 pm	1:57 p	Carle	10:00a 4:15p
1:52 pm			
12:17 p	St. A. 1	23	1917a 8:40p
1:50 pm			
1:50 pm	12:50 p	Silver	10:00a 8:20p
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